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ABE TO PAVE WAY FOR ROK PRESIDENT'S VISIT

OW290049 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will visit Seoul July 6-9 to pave the way for South Korean President Chon Tu-Hwan's state visit to Japan in September, the first ever official trip to Tokyo by a Seoul government leader. During the four-day stay Abe is scheduled to meet President Chon and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said Friday Abe will propose sending a Japanese mission to buy South Korean products to rectify the trade imbalance between the two countries which marked 2.6 billion dollars in Japan's favor last year.

Japanese business circles are already studying when and how many members they should send to South Korea on a shopping mission, the officials said. The officials said Abe is also expected to ask South Koreans to send a delegation to Japan to promote sales of their goods and products in the Japanese market.

Regarding bilateral technological cooperation, the Japanese foreign minister will extend Japan's readiness to accept South Korean engineers for training in his country beginning this autumn, according to the officials. But they said Abe will tell South Koreans Japan cannot meet their request for transfer of Japanese high technology to South Korea, at least for the time being.

The officials also said the Foreign Ministry is now working out details of sports and cultural exchange programs Abe will propose in Seoul. The Seoul government has called for exceptional treatment for Korean residents in Japan.

The officials said, however, it will be difficult to comply with their request and Abe will try to seek understanding of South Koreans on this matter. Koreans account for more than 80 percent of about 800,000 foreigners living in Japan.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said the Korean situation will dominate discussions between Abe and South Korean leaders. Japan has made it known that it will support South Korea in calling for direct talks with North Korea on the future of the Korean peninsula. This will be reaffirmed during talks between Abe and Seoul government officials, according to the Japanese Foreign Ministry. But the ministry officials said Abe will explain the Japanese policy of maintaining nongovernmental personnel exchanges between Japan and North Korea.

The officials said isolating the communist country in the northern half of the peninsula will produce negative elements in the Northeast Asian situation. There are no diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang. Though South Korea has no diplomatic ties with China, the Seoul government said it is ready to expand informal relations between the two countries. Japan will offer to help South Korea promote relations with the Beijing government when Abe meets President Chon and Foreign Minister Yi, the officials said.

ABE ON EXERCISES WITH TOMAHAWK-ARMED U.S. SHIPS

OW290537 Tokyo KYODO in English 0517 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday Japan's Self-Defense Forces can conduct joint exercises with U.S. warships armed with Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles if they are staged exclusively for Japan's national defense. Joint security actions are banned under Japan's postwar peace constitution.

Speaking at a house of representatives committee meeting, Abe said there is no problem for Japan to conduct military drills with Tomahawk carrying American warships so long as they do not go beyond the framework of the country's individual security.

Abe made the remarks in response to a Japan Socialist Party dietman who asked if Japan can stage such war games involving Tomahawk armed American naval vessels, which, he claimed, may constitute collective security action because Tomahawk cruise missiles have been deployed to attack the Soviet Union. Abe said it is understood that the United States has started deploying Tomahawk missiles as part of its global strategy.

A U.S. Defense Department spokesman said Wednesday some U.S. naval ships started carrying nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles over the weekend. But the spokesman did not identify the ships armed with the intermediate range nuclear missiles.

Kanagawa Governor to Protest

OW281049 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Yokohama, June 28 KYODO -- The governor of Kanagawa Prefecture said Thursday he will call on the government to adhere strictly to its policy of banning the introduction, possession and manufacture of nuclear arms. Expressing deep concern over reports that the United States has started installing Tomahawk cruise missiles on its warships, Gov. Kazuji Nagasu said he would urge the government to uphold its non-nuclear policy.

The U.S. naval base at Yokosuka, where American warships make port calls, is located in Kanagawa Prefecture.

Tomahawk cruise missiles are capable of carrying nuclear warheads, but the U.S. Government is maintaining its policy of not revealing whether nuclear-powered submarines and other warships coming to Yokosuka are carrying nuclear weapons.

Yokosuka Mayor Kazuo Yokoyama, meanwhile, decided to urge the Foreign Ministry to ask U.S. military authorities whether American naval ships bring nuclear weapons when they pull into the port. Citizens groups said the Japanese Government should refuse to allow port calls by U.S. warships pending confirmation that they will come without nuclear weapons on board.

CGDK DEFECTOR EXPECTED TO BE SENT TO CANADA

OW290315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0304 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO -- A senior official of the anti-Vietnam Kampuchean coalition government is seeking political asylum and expected to be sent, probably, to Canada soon, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday. The official, Khay Chheak Bunkim, requested defection when he took part in a meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) which was held in Tokyo in April.

Japanese Government officials have been arranging for a possible country ready to accept the official, who was dispatched to the Tokyo meeting from the Khmer Rouge resistance group which forms the three-party coalition government fighting Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. The Foreign Ministry did not say which country will accept him, but the sources said the official will probably be sent to Canada soon.

A Canadian immigration official told KYODO NEWS later in the day that Khay had asked to immigrate to Canada but there was no question of his seeking political asylum there. "Canada does not recognize political asylum as a criteria for immigration and the man is simply asking to be admitted under normal immigration rules."

The Canadian said such applications take several months to complete and there has so far been no indication from Canada whether or not the Cambodian would be allowed to move to Canada. Khay is believed to have relatives in Canada, however, and that could be a plus factor on his application for immigrant status.

The Cambodian is not eligible for entry as a refugee, however, the immigration official said.

3D WEATHER SATELLITE TO BE LAUNCHED 1 AUG

OW271009 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 27 KYODO -- The National Space Development Agency of Japan decided Wednesday to launch the nation's third meteorological observation satellite from its launching center in Tanegashima, an island south of Kyushu, August 1.

The third satellite, codenamed GMS-3 designed to shoot pictures of clouds over the globe for weather prediction, is to replace its first model which is now in orbit but is anticipated to stop functioning due to dilapidation. The GMS-1 made a "comeback," because the GMS-2 broke down last January.

An improvement of the predecessors, the latest satellite, nicknamed Himawari (Sunflower)-3, has a thicker aluminium cover on the encoder which monitors positions of the scanning mirror so that it will be less affected by radioactive rays pouring from space. Improvement was also made to restore the mirror to the original position by ground instructions even if it accidentally stops.

The GMS-3 will be put into a stationary orbit over the equator at an altitude of 36,000 kilometers by an n-type rocket early August 1 morning.

After checks on various equipment in the satellite and an orbit change, it will be delivered to the meteorological agency early November.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, ON REACTION TO KIM'S VISIT

Passes Through Irkutsk

SK281040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Irkutsk June 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed through Irkutsk, the Soviet Union, this afternoon on his way home after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to European socialist countries at the head of the party and state delegation.

He was met and seen off at the railway station by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irkutsk Provincial Soviet of People's Deputies and the second secretary of the Irkutsk Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Earlier, on the afternoon of June 25, he passed through Nazyvaevsk, Omsk Province.

He was met and seen off at the railway station by the first secretary of the Nazyvaevsk City Committee of the CPSU and other leading personnel of the party and power bodies in the city.

Transits Chita

SK290818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Chita June 28 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Chita, the Soviet Union, this afternoon on his way home after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries at the head of the party and state delegation.

Flags of Korea and the Soviet Union were flying on the flagpoles in the railway station.

Comrade Kim Il-song was warmly met at the railway station by the first secretary of the Chita Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chita Provincial Soviet of People's Deputies, the first secretary of the Chita City Committee of the party, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chita City Soviet of People's Deputies and other leading personnel of the party and power bodies and the Army in the province and city.

Children presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song. He posed for a photograph with cadres and children.

The first secretary of the Chita Provincial Committee of the CPSU arranged a luncheon in his honour.

After a brief rest he went out to the railway station. He was presented with bunches of fragrant flowers by children.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged farewells with leading personnel of the party and power bodies and the Army in Chita Province and city and left Chita amid their warm send-off.

Hungarian Discussion Held

SK290418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) -- The results of an official goodwill visit to Hungary by the DPRK party and state delegation headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were discussed at the sessions of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. The session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party which was held in Budapest with First Secretary Janos Kadar in the chair on June 26, said that the Hungarian visit of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the head of a party and state delegation was an important stage in the development of the two countries' relations and contributed to strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

At the session of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic which was held in Budapest on June 27 President Pal Losonczy made a report on the official goodwill visit paid by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Hungarian People's Republic from June 7 to 9, leading the party and state delegation.

The Presidential Council approved the report and noted that the Hungarian visit of President Kim Il-song and summit talks between Hungarian and Korean party and state leaders provided the opportunities to inform each other of the two countries' work and efforts and the ways of further strengthening the relations between the two parties and two countries.

REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE ISSUES MEMORANDUM

SK290430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) -- The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on June 28 issued a memorandum showing the real state of the prerogative of military command in South Korea to refute the claim of the South Korean puppets that it is in their hands. An abridged text of the memorandum reads:

South Korea is a complete coloney of U.S. imperialism. The U.S. imperialists rule roost in South Korea, holding the real powers in all realms, political, military, economic, cultural, etc.

Notably, the United States exercises the prerogative of command over the Army in South Korea, directly seizing it. The prerogative of military command is one of the most important signs of an independent state. It is natural that South Korea, deprived of it by the United States, is left under the U.S. imperialist domination and subjugation.

Noting that the United States holds by law the prerogative of military command in South Korea, the memorandum says:

The prerogative of command over the "ROK Army" in South Korea has ever since its founding been strictly held by the commander of the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea by law under the shackling military pacts forced upon it by the United States.

The United States set up the "defence command" in the U.S. Military Government by "Military Government Ordinance No. 28" on November 13, 1945, and appointed a U.S. Army colonel as "defence minister", and then launched into a plan for the founding of the "ROK Army", brought into shape a "military English school" run by American instructors within the U.S. Army barracks and reared the backbone force of the "ROK Army". On this basis, the United States founded the "National Defense Security Force" in January 1946 and the "Coastal Security Force" and "Airforce Department of the National Defense Security Force" in 1948, appointed American officers as their commanders and regimental commanders and gave American-style education and training. It renamed them "the National Defense Army" ("ROK Army") after framing up the puppet regime.

As soon as they framed up the puppet regime in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists codified their continued exercise of all commandership and control over the "ROK Army" which they had seized during the military government through the "interim military agreement."

The U.S. prerogative of command over the ("ROK Army") was further extended and strengthened with its provocation of the Korean war.

The U.S. imperialists fabricated the new "agreement on the transfer of the prerogative of military command", also known as the "Taejon agreement," in July 1950 with a view to driving the rapidly reinforced "ROK Army" forces as their bullet-shields under the pretext of the wartime.

The United States fixed by law again after the war its long-term seizure of the prerogative of command over the "ROK Army" which it had exercised during the war through the "minutes of agreement" between South Korea and the United States on November 17, 1954.

The "minutes" codifies that "the South Korean Army was placed under the operational command of the 'United Nations Command' while the latter is responsible for defence of South Korea."

The U.S. imperialists who faked up a "military coup" in South Korea on May 16, 1961, were closeted on several occasions with Pak Chong-hui whom they seated in the puppet regime, to reaffirm the problem of the prerogative of command over the "ROK Army" and, at the same time, to keep a tighter hold on it by taking new working steps.

Unable to wear the helmet of the "U.N. forces" any longer in face of the ever louder voices of the people at home and abroad for chajusong (independence) in the 1970's, the United States proposed a "plan for the founding of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces" at the tenth South Korea-U.S. "Security Consultative Meeting" in 1977 and invented an "agreement on the formation of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" in July 1978.

The United States founded the "Combined Forces Command," leaving unamended the "minutes of agreement" which had transferred the prerogative of command over the "ROK Army" to the commander of the U.S. Forces and concurrently commander of the "U.N. Forces" present in South Korea, thus authorizing him to exercise doubly the operational command over the "ROK Army."

Noting that the United States is freely manipulating the South Korean "ROK Army", the memorandum says:

The real ruler who commands the "ROK Army" in South Korea today, holding the prerogative of military command over it, is not the "Defense Ministry" or "president" of South Korea, but the commander of the U.S. forces there, the local agent of the U.S. Defence Department.

The commander of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, holding the posts of "U.N. Commander" of the South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces," leads the "ROK Army" forces by the nose, placing it under his command.

The post of "the commander of the Combined Forces" is not held jointly or by turns, but held by the commander of the U.S. Forces present in South Korea alone. The chief of General Staff of the "Combined Forces Command", the commander of the Ground Force and the commander of Airforce are also American generals.

Americans also occupy the posts of the chiefs of the Operational Staff, Logistic Staff and Planning Staff, the key staffs of the "Combined Forces Command."

The "U.S. Military Support Corps", side by side with the "Combined Forces Command", is playing an important part in exercising the prerogative of military command.

The "Military Support Corps", with such apparatuses of different services as Army and Airforce departments, watches, controls and manipulates the movements of the three services of the "ROK Army" as a whole from their operations and intelligence, military equipment, to the supply and use of logistic materials, the transfer of personnel and their training through the operation, intelligence and logistic advisors and so on.

The United States forces exercise the prerogative of military command also through the personnel affairs, beside through military organizations.

The change of personnel from the chiefs of staff of all services of the "ROK Army" to the general-level brasshats of Army corps and divisions is carried out with the approval and directive of the commander of the U.S. forces.

Even when the "president", claimed to be the top-level man in power in South Korea, recommends military personnel, this comes into effect only with the approval of the U.S. Forces commander.

Even when the "president," claimed to be the top-level man in power in South Korea, recommends military personnel, this comes into effect only with approval of the U.S. Forces commander.

In order to build the backbone force of the "ROK Army" with pro-American elements, the U.S. imperialists systematically educate "ROK Army" officers not only in South Korea but also at military education institutions in the U.S. mainland. They use the noose of military aid in South Korea as in other countries to strengthen their domination and subjugation of the "ROK Army."

The military equipment and logistic supplies including oil and ammunitions of the "ROK Army" are granted by the United States under the name of military aid. They are used, from A to Z, under strict control of the commander of the U.S. Forces and the "Military Support Corps."

In conclusion the memorandum stresses:

By seizing the military prerogative in South Korea the U.S. imperialists are acting the holder not only the power of the Army but of all other powers, the dominator of strength.

The United States thoroughly subordinates all things in South Korea to its policy of turning it into a colony and military base. Freely changing the puppet regime and having the last say in shaping and executing its policies.

The very one who is increasing the tension in South Korea and creating the danger of war is the U.S. imperialists who hold the prerogative of military command. The South Korean "regime" is, to all intents and purposes, a marionette which acts at the beck and call of the United States.

In order to resolve the question of guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula under such conditions, negotiation must be held with the United States which holds the real military powers in South Korea. It is impossible to resolve such fundamental problem as making the U.S. troops withdraw and removing the military confrontation only by sitting face to face with the South Korean authorities who have no real powers.

That's why we made a proposal for holding tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in the talks between us and the United States to guarantee a durable peace in the Korean peninsula.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must respond without delay to our proposal for tripartite talks.

ARMITAGE'S REMARKS ON KOREAN ISSUE DENOUNCED

SK280957 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 26 Jun 84

[NODONG SINMUN 27 June commentary: "The Ringleader That Aggravates Tensions"]

[Text] Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, preposterously slandered and defamed us in a recent meeting of the U.S.-Asian Association by raving that there is the possibility of so-called armed provocation by us, calling for continuous presence of U.S. troops in South Korea for the security on the Korean peninsula, and that the U.S. forces and South Korean puppet army should maintain a combat posture.

This is a vicious remark on southward invasion and a shameless insistence to justify the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are talking loudly about the threat of southward invasion by the North, but cannot deceive anyone. The false propaganda about threat of southward invasion has become a laughing-stock ever since we proposed tripartite talks to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and expedite the peaceful solution of the Korean issue. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists continue to adhering to this invalid and false propaganda. This is aimed at legalizing their policy for occupation of South Korea and new war preparation maneuvers.

South Korea is being further reduced to a hotbed for a new war through the U.S. imperialists' policy of war. The U.S. imperialist warmongers are arming the U.S. troops in South Korea with up-to-date long-range howitzers and are planning to reinforce them with F-16 fighter bombers and A-20 close-support fighters in 2 or 3 years. It has been also learned that they will supply various types of offensive helicopters, new type of tanks, antitank missiles, and other new equipment.

The U.S. imperialists have already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. They are going to introduce Pershing II missiles, cruise missiles, neutron weapons, and other new types of nuclear weapons there. They are openly making power-reeking and provocative remarks, such as the fulfillment of commitment, rapid support, and an offer of a nuclear umbrella. Thus, they are instigating the South Korean puppet clique to military adventurism.

The U.S. imperialists' frantic propaganda racket about the threat of southward invasion is a foolish trick designed to divert the people's attention elsewhere. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders who are aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula and increasing the danger of war.

They are running amok to provoke an aggressive war, in particular nuclear, against our republic and other countries and to achieve their global and Asian strategies while continuously occupying South Korea. These brigandish aggressors are lying barefacedly about someone's threat of southward invasion while concealing their own criminal aggression. This is indeed preposterous and shameless.

The U.S. imperialists have no reason whatsoever to remain South Korea. The world's peace-loving people sternly oppose and denounce the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and war preparation maneuvers. They strongly demand that U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

If the U.S. imperialists continuously ignore the trend of the times, they will only expedite their own downfall, further revealing their true color as vicious aggressors and warmongers.

U.S. AMBITIONS FOR ANOTHER KOREAN WAR SCORED

SK280419 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 25 June 84

[NODONG SINMUN 26 June special article: "The Unchanging Ambition for Northward Invasion"]

[Text] More than 30 years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialists started the war on this soil. As the saying "even mountains and rivers change in 10 years" goes, everything on this earth has changed. Nevertheless, the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists and their brigandish ambition to swallow the northern half of the republic have never changed. They are rather becoming worse with each passing day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a military camp and a training ground for a new war, where huge military forces have been concentrated and everything is serving the policy of war. This clearly shows the U.S. imperialists' aggressive ambition aimed at subjugating the DPRK by strength. The U.S. imperialists are continuing to sharpen their swords in order to realize their ambition for the invasion of the North which they failed to realize in the 1950's.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for the war of northward invasion became extremely serious after the Reagan administration, the most belligerent one in U.S. history, took office and after the most traitorous Chon Tu-hwan regime was established in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into their nuclear forward base. Still being not satisfied with some 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are now scheming to additionally deploy new-type nuclear missiles and heinous neutron weapons.

Reagan and other U.S. warmongers are continuing nuclear blackmail. They say that the second Korean war would be a nuclear war, and that they do not rule out the possibility of using nuclear weapons in Korea. This shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors consider another war or a nuclear war in the Korean peninsula a fait accompli.

The U.S. imperialists' new war maneuvers became more serious since the visit to South Korea by Reagan -- the ringleader of war. By creeping into South Korea, Reagan checked the status of the war preparations by the U.S. and puppet troops, and has ordered the Chon Tu-hwan ring to further perfect the preparations for war against the north. Reagan even crept into a trench on the forefront of the Military Demarcation Line. There, viewing the area of the northern half of the republic through a battery's telescope his mouth watered for aggression. Reagan's act is precisely a replica of that of the warmonger Dulles who gave the order for the war of the northward invasion, while creeping along the trenches on the 38th Parallel on the eve of the Korean war.

Before and after Reagan's junket to South Korea, U.S. defense secretary, U.S. chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Army chief of staff, and other U.S. warmongers continued to visit South Korea to boost war fever. As has been disclosed by the results of the 16th U.S.-South Korea Annual Security Consultative Meeting recently held in South Korea and the sixth meeting of the Military Commission, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are further accelerating the war preparations.

By frequently staging joint military exercises of the U.S. and puppet troops and other large war exercises in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are continuing to blow up the cloud of war. If clouds continue to mount, it will rain.

Nothing can guarantee that the war exercises postulating an attack on the northern half of the republic will not turn into a real war against us. The augmentation of the aggressive forces, the continued introduction of nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons, the concentration of troops on the areas along the DMZ, the frequent provocative war exercises, and the frequent junket to South Korea by the U.S. imperialist warmongers, all show that the situation is reminiscent of the situation of 34 years ago on the eve of the Korean war.

Our people and the peoples of Asia and the world are deeply concerned about the danger of war growing in the Korean peninsula. They demand the U.S. imperialists -- the ring-leader of hampering peace of Korea and its reunification and threatening security and peace of Asia -- immediately withdraw from South Korea.

Nevertheless, trampling the aspirations and desires of the times and people, the U.S. imperialists are continuing to seek the criminal ambition to occupy the entire Korea and to invade other Asian countries by using South Korea as a foothold. They continue to clamor about the bogus threat of southward invasion. The gibberish about the threat of southward invasion is precisely a slogan for the war of northward invasion, and is the aggressors' fabrication to conceal their true color.

Blowing the deceiving bugle of the threat of southward invasion, the U.S. imperialists are preparing for another Korean war. The U.S. imperialists who once imposed the catastrophe of war on our people are now scheming to inflict another disaster of war, while trying to use even nuclear weapons. However, we will never allow this.

The U.S. imperialists were dealt a heavy blow and suffered a shameful defeat in the war they started against our people 34 years ago. The U.S. imperialists must learn a lesson from past history. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to ignore our people's warning and light the fire of war, they will burn to death in the flames kindled by themselves.

JAPAN-KOREA SOLIDARITY MEETING HELD IN TOKYO

SK290814 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) -- An exchange meeting of the Japan-Korea solidarity movement was held in Tokyo on June 23 under the auspices of the Japan-Korea Central Youth Solidarity Committee.

Akira Sano, director of the Youth Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), made a speech at the meeting on behalf of the sponsor organization.

Noting that it is important to have a correct understanding of the situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, he called for conducting a more brisk movement for supporting peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification in all parts of Japan with the exchange meeting as an occasion.

The meeting was also addressed by Pak Chong-won, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and by Kim Hak-so, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

Touching upon the tension created in Korea, Vice-Chairman Pak Chong-won gave a detailed account of the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and its validity.

Speaking next at the meeting, Uyji Soga, deputy general secretary of Japan Socialist Party, warmly supported the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks. The precondition for Korea's reunification lies in the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, he remarked.

As regards the scheduled tour of Japan by Chon Tu-hwan, he emphasized it is a view of the Japan Socialist Party that the Japanese Government must not usher in Chon Tu-hwan and the latter must not come to Japan.

An appeal was adopted at the meeting in joint name of the exchange meeting and the Japan-Korea Central Youth Solidarity Committee.

Exposing the purpose of the Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan, the truculent dictator, the appeal expressed the resolve to wage a brisk struggle to check his tour of Japan.

MINDAN PAPER DEMANDS CHON CANCEL JAPAN TRIP

SK290808 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) -- MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) published in Japan, in its editorial on June 21, demanded the Japanese authorities to cancel the scheduled Japan trip of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese foreign minister's South Korean tour.

Noting that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japan tour is aimed at establishing a direct military cooperation system between South Korea and Japan and forming a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance, the editorial says: This would result in reducing South Korea to a dual dependency on the United States and Japan and plunging the Korean peninsula into a danger of nuclear war.

Pointing out that the Japanese Government's aid policy to the traitor Chon Tu-Hwan is a grave external factor of obstruction to democratisation of South Korean society and national reunification, the editorial stresses:

The Japanese authorities should deeply ponder over the fact that the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and the "Stars and Stripes" were burnt and loud voices demanding "U.S. troops, go home!" are ringing out in South Korea where the anti-U.S. sentiments and anti-U.S. movement have rapidly grown after the Kwangju incident.

If Japan continues supporting the Chon Tu-Hwan dictatorial "regime", the South Korean people will direct the spearhead of their struggle to her, too.

In concluding, the editorial calls for a switchover in the Korean policy of the Japanese Government.

AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION FOR PRC SECURITY GROUP

SK290452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA) -- Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to our country, hosted a reception on the evening of June 28 at his embassy upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of the Chinese delegation of Public Security Ministry headed by Liu Fuzhi, its minister.

Head of the delegation Liu Fuzhi spoke at the reception.

Noting that the intimate relations of mutual respect and support, the unity and cooperation between China and Korea in recent years have risen to a new stage through the mutual visits of such Chinese leading cadres as Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang and the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il, he said the great China-Korea friendship would be as evergreen and everlasting as the pine trees on Mt. Changbai.

We, he declared, resolutely support the policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the just stand of the Korean people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, approve an early holding of the tripartite talks and resolutely oppose any scheme to keep Korea divided forever by creating the "Two Koreas." Minister of Public Security of Korea Yi Chol-pong spoke next. Saying he was satisfied with the successful visit of the delegation to our country, he said: We will make all efforts to successfully develop the Korea-China friendship down through generations, upholding the noble intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

He pointed to the great success registered by the fraternal Chinese people and public security men in the struggle for carrying out the programme of socialist modernisation, upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and in the struggle to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland and restore the sovereignty of Hong Kong.

The attendants of the reception raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. To the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

NODONG SINMUN ON ANNIVERSARY OF LAO RELATIONS

SK251402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 25 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today, in an article dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Laos, says that the two peoples have maintained good relations over the past 10 years. The author of the article says:

The Lao people have expressed firm support to and solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification. The Lao Government took a decisive measure nine years ago to sever diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppets and expel the puppet ambassador from Vientiane.

The Lao people are a courageous people who waged a protracted national-salvation armed struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists. After the establishment of a people's government they embarked upon the road of the socialist development and achieved successes in their endeavours to develop the national economy and culture and carry out socialist transformation of the rural economy under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos.

Our people believe that the friendship between the Korean and Lao peoples will develop favourably.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO YUGOSLAV LEADER

SK281621 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 27 to Comrade Ali Sukrija upon the latter's election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and on my own, I extend warm congratulations to you upon your election as president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and peoples will more favorably expand and develop in the future with the recent visit to Yugoslavia by the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an occasion and heartily wish greater success in the struggle of your people for carrying out the tasks put forward at the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and in your responsible work.

FOREIGN GROUPS HAIL KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK282225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Organisations for friendship and solidarity in 27 countries of the world including Norway, Peru, Mali and Guyana published special issues of their bulletins on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Norway-Korea Friendship Association carried in its bulletin an article and pictures of the native house of President Kim Il-song at Mangyongdae and the Lake Chon on the top of Mt. Paekdu, with a picture of the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work printed on the front cover of the special issue of its bulletin.

In an article the bulletin said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea to indicate with its radiant rays a bright road not only for the Korean people but also for the world's progressive people, thereby making a great contribution to strengthening and developing the international communist, working-class and Non-aligned Movements.

Carried in the bulletin is a detailed summary of his immortal classic work "On the Korean People's Struggle To Apply the Chuche Idea."

The bulletin of the Peru-Korea Association for Friendship and Culture said in an article titled "The Birthday of President Kim Il-song is Great, Common Holiday of Mankind." President Kim Il-song has been devoting his all solely to the independence of the country, to the freedom and liberation of the people and the victory of the socialist cause and thereby performed imperishable feats for the human cause of liberation.

The bulletin carried an article captioned "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a Thinker and Theoretician of the Present Time" stressing that Comrade Kim Chong-il has conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities to formulate the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il-song as Kimilsongism and provide an ideological, theoretical and practical weapon to the popular masses in the building of socialism and communism.

The Mali-Korea Friendship Association in a bulletin gave a detailed account of the original idea on the people's government and the three revolutions set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song and praised his great ideological and theoretical exploits.

Outlining the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the bulletin of the Pacific region liaison committee for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea said that the revolutionary cause of chuche started by President Kim Il-song is being successfully carried forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Besides, the bulletin carried articles supporting the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

MISSIONS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL PRC TRIP

SK281043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Functions were held at DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the first anniversary of the historic visit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to China.

The documentary film "China Visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea" was screened at the Korean embassies in Valletta on June 9 and 12, in New Delhi on June 12 and in Accra on June 14.

Korean film receptions were also arranged at the Korean embassies in Bamako on June 7 and 11 and Maputo on June 9.

Placed in the meeting halls were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The functions were attended by leading personnel of party, administrative and social organizations of these countries.

Underlining the great historical significance of Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China, the attendants highly praised his greatness.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian regional institute of the chuche idea, stressed that the China visit of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il was a historic event which greatly contributed to further strengthening and developing the Korea-China friendship, strengthening the progressive forces, averting the danger of new war and safeguarding world peace.

Noting that bright is the future of the Korean people guided by His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the great guide, the chairman of the Maltese trade committee said: The film helped me have a better knowledge of his greatness.

The chairman of the Ghana Committee of National Youth organization said: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader with distinguished intelligence and traits and a great man representing the future. He is an outstanding leader who enjoys high respect and reverence not only from the Korean people but also from the world's people. He has made undying contributions to the Korea-China friendship and the world revolution with his energetic external activities.

All the attendants heartily wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the final victory of the Korean revolution and the accomplishment of the cause of making the whole world independent.

ROMANIAN MAGAZINE ON KIM CHONG-IL'S GUIDANCE

SK271159 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] The 16 June issue of SCINTEIA, organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, carried an article introducing our country with pictures of the central part of Pyongyang. Writing about the rapid development of iron industry in our country, the paper continued: This is a brilliant achievement in socialist construction by the fraternal Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the WPK. A great success has been won also in the agricultural domain since the national liberation.

The irrigation area, which was worthless before the liberation, has been expanded to 1.4 million chongbo today and the length of waterway extends some 40,000 kilometers. Agricultural products have increased every year. The land on which the people sighed because of severe drought in the past is being covered with irrigation waterways just like cobwebs and the golden wave of rice crops rises in the wind.

Grain production, which was only 1.9 million tons in 1946, has reached nearly 10 million tons at present. It is expected to be 15 million tons in the near future. To achieve this, Korea is working to increase the production of fertilizers, to construct the Nampo lock gate, to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of land, and to discover 200,000 chongbo of new land.

Writing about the development of the friendly relations between Romania and Korea, the paper pointed out: Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song forged the friendly relations between the two countries and are making decisive contributions to continuously developing them in many ways based on the principle of mutual equality and brotherly cooperation. The meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Kim Il-song will further develop the interests and the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries in the interest of the socialist cause and the peace of the world.

The 14 June issue of this paper carried a travel description of Kaesong City together with a panoramic picture of Kaesong under the title of "The Gold of Kaesong."

Writing about the division of Korea, the paper pointed out: The saying that Korea is one reflects the ardent aspiration of the heroic and intelligent Korean people for peace and reunification.

Introducing the Palace of Youths and Students in Kaesong, the paper continued: This palace was built thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the head of the WPK. This building is in an area not too far from the prison for youths during the era of occupation by the aggressors. This fact moved us boundlessly. This showed the bright future of the Korean people who are advancing under the glorious banner of the WPK.

The paper wrote about the changes that took place in Kaesong after the wounds of war were removed and continued: Thanks to the energetic guidance and sleepless and restless activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, modern houses have been built in Kaesong and beautiful streets were constructed. This city was designed and is being constructed not only for the present era but also for the future. Kaesong is the place where ginseng is produced and ginseng is called the gold of Kaesong.

Japanese Paper Cited

SK270436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA) -- The Japanese paper IBARAKI May 31 devoted one whole page to an article and photographs introducing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

With a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il being shown round Beijing by Chinese cadres when he was visiting China last year printed in the centre, it carried an article headlined "Comrade Kim Chong-il, People's Leader Who Reposes Deep Trust in the People."

The paper stressed that he is a great man who enjoys deep respect and trust as the successor to the revolutionary cause of respected President Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Chong-il not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also a possessor of qualities of a distinguished master of leadership, it emphasized. Noting that he developed *chuche*-inspired literary and art theories and ideas to create superb literature and art, the paper said:

To draft a bold plan and set a high goal and to vigorously push ahead with the work, not yielding to difficulties -- this is a method of his leadership. He has directed the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to register big successes in the *chuche*-orientation and modernization of the national economy.

He is possessed of noble traits and virtues as a leader of the people. Always finding himself among the people, he values their views and firmly believes in their inexhaustible strength.

Today Comrade Kim Chong-il is wisely leading the struggle for the cause of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification which the Korean nation so ardently desires.

CHON CALLS FOR RENEWED ROK-JAPAN COOPERATION

SK290039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized yesterday that Korea and Japan should make concerted efforts to promote regional peace, security and coprosperity as closest neighbors. Meeting with Masaaki Fujita, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party Lawmakers' Council in the Japanese House of Councilors at Chongwadae, Chon said Korea, Japan, the United States and other free world countries should cooperate in preventing the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula.

He made the assertion saying it is certain that any major conflict on the peninsula will develop into a global war. "In this context, the role of Japan is very important, and I urge that Japan cooperate in our economic development. This will contribute to preventing another war."

Chon also emphasized the need for exchanges involving Korean and Japanese youths to help promote mutual understanding. Fujita was quoted as saying that he noticed Korea had developed rapidly, particularly in the last three to five years.

JAPAN URGED TO YIELD ON FINGERPRINT ISSUE

SK280034 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (AFP) -- South Korea has urged Japan to make concessions over the controversial fingerprinting of Korean residents in Japan and a transfer of high technology in time for a planned visit here by President Chon Tu-hwan, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday. The Japanese daily, quoting government sources, said the South Koreans argue that a favorable reaction to the requests would be proof of Japan's intention to develop bilateral ties as pledged by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during his visit to Seoul in January last year.

Commenting on the report, a Foreign Ministry spokesman however said such matters had been raised in past talks between the two governments but that no concessions have been demanded in connection with President Chon's visit "which has yet to be finalized."

The fingerprinting of Korean nationals residing in Japan has often been taken up during working-level discussions between Tokyo and Seoul. Many foreigners in Japan have been mounting a campaign against the practice which they claim contravenes the equality guaranteed under the Japanese Constitution. The Justice Ministry however maintains that it is necessary to confirm the identity of foreigners here.

The transfer of Japanese high technology to South Korea is also a long-standing issue between the two countries. Seoul has submitted a list of items, including videotape recorders and industrial robots, which it wants transferred.

CHONG ASKS PROSECUTION NOT TO PUNISH MUN

SK290421 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP) -- The prosecution Friday decided not to punish Mun Hyong-tae, a former lawmaker, and his six associates involved in the political scandal triggered by their petitions accusing former Chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party Chong Nae-hyok of accumulating wealth by using his political influence. Mun and the six have gone through an intensive investigation by the prosecutors in connection with the petitions they sent anonymously to government investigation agencies and the news media, that led to Chong's resignation from the government party chairmanship.

Chief Prosecutor Yi Chong-nam of the Seoul District Prosecution said Mun's petitions are subject to libel charges regardless of the truth, but the prosecution decided not to prosecute Mun and his six followers because Chong said he does not want them punished. Yi said Mun and six will return home in the morning.

Shortly before the prosecution announcement, Chong said he will quit the National Assembly and the party, assuming moral responsibility for the scandal. Chong said he does not want the prosecution to punish Mun and his six associates. Yi said the prosecutors could not find any clue to prove that Chong used his influence in the process of accumulating his wealth. Chong's properties denoted by Mun's petitions were mostly accurate, but the value was far from the real prices.

In light of the great interest of the people in Chong's property, the National Tax Administration will investigate Chong's wealth in detail, Yi said.

The prosecution has focused on libel charges against Mun since it began investigation into the case Tuesday, but it wrapped up the case as Chong told the prosecution that he does not want Mun punished.

Chong Quits Party, Assembly

SK290314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP) -- Former Chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party Chong Nae-hyok Friday said he will quit his National Assembly seat and leave the party assuming moral responsibility for the scandal triggered by anonymous petitions concerning the accumulation of his wealth. He also decided to return his property to society.

The government party Friday called an emergency meeting of its Central Committee, the highest decision-making organization, at the National Assembly and decided to accept Chong's decisions. The National Assembly is soon to vote on Chong's resignation in a plenary session.

Mun Hyong-tae, former lawmaker of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party and Chong's life-long political rival, sent anonymous petitions to government investigation agencies and the news media accusing Chong of accumulating some 18 billion won (22.5 million U.S. dollars; one U.S. dollar is worth 805 won) of property by using his political influence while in office. The petitions led to Chong's resignation from the party chairmanship early this week.

Chong said in a statement that he submitted a letter of resignation to the National Assembly speaker, apologizing for failing to fulfill his duty while holding a position of a responsibility. He said he will withdraw from all official positions, including government party membership, and from politics to seek forgiveness for the disturbances he caused. Chong added he will return his property to society. In addition, Chong said he does not want Mun punished.

Meanwhile, DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae said after the Central Committee meeting that the emergency meeting was called to discuss Chong's future because Chong informed the party of his intention Thursday. Kim said participants in the meeting agreed to accept Chong's resignation because his decision was the best that could be made under current circumstances. Chong's resignation will be voted on during the current special session of the National Assembly, he added.

DJP Seeks To Settle Scandal

SK290044 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party has taken the position that it is up to Rep. Chong Nae-hyok whether he should give up his parliamentary seat because of the current scandal over his wealth. Many DJP members, nonetheless, appear deeply concerned that the Chong case will incur much political damage to the ruling party in the upcoming parliamentary elections.

A party spokesman said yesterday that there is no consensus about the course of action Chong should take in connection with the raging controversy over his wealth. He resigned as DJP chairman Monday because of an anonymous petition alleging that he had amassed more than 17.8 billion won worth of property through illegal and unethical means.

Chong strongly denied the allegation, although he acknowledged that he possesses a considerable amount of property. The allegation that he now owns assets valued at 17.8 billion won is far from true, Chong told reporters last Saturday. But he refused to release figures on the value of his property.

A ruling party spokesman said that the number of items listed in the petition was almost identical to that he had registered with the National Assembly under the Public Officials Ethics Law. The spokesman said Chong has resigned simply because he, as a high-placed public officeholder, possesses "too much money."

Regarding Chong's political future, key DJP officials said it is not the right time for their party to press for Chong to give up his parliamentary seat. Rep. Yi Chong-cah, the party's floor leader, said, "I don't think it is a good idea for our party to take further political action against him swayed only by public opinion."

This view was shared by spokesman Kim Yong-tae, who said: "It would be wrong for a public institution to cater to public opinion by forcing Chong to give up his parliamentary seat." He reminded those present that Chong was elected to Parliament by direct popular vote.

Many low-ranking DJP legislators, however, believe that it is inevitable for Chong to voluntarily give up his Assembly seat now that he is the target of controversy concerning his wealth. They are especially concerned that if the case is handled in a way the public finds unsatisfactory, party candidates for the National Assembly could hardly escape political damage in the elections. They are worried that public criticism will increase unless Chong is deprived of his public status, sources explained.

Chong, however, has kept mum about his political future. He has refused to meet with reporters and has confined himself to his home on the southern outskirts of Seoul. Quoting a high-ranking party source, the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY reported that there is a possibility that Chong will surrender his parliamentary seat. He was quoted as having said, "I believe Rep. Chong will arrive at a wise decision when the investigation is completed and emotions calm down."

In recent days, many angered citizens were reported to have telephoned the prosecution and the DJP as well as newspaper organizations to press for a probe into how Chong had managed to amass his wealth. Opposition lawmakers generally are also critical of Chong although they would not discuss it in public.

Kim Mun-won of the Democratic Korea Party said that most of the constituents he has met recently spoke ill of Chong. Accordingly, he said, an investigation should begin.

'LITTLE HEADWAY' MADE IN ELECTION LAW REVISION

SK290037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Secretaries general of the three major political parties made little headway in their negotiations over amending the National Assembly Election Law yesterday. They are scheduled to resume talks today for political compromise on knotty issues, including the readjustment of electoral districts, the number of lawmakers to be elected from each district and distribution of seats for those to be indirectly elected under the proportional representation system.

The meeting, fourth in a series, was the first one for Yi Han-dong, the new secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party. Rep. Yu Han-yol of the opposition Democratic Korea Party and Sin Chol-kyun of the Korea National Party demanded the inclusion of new clauses that would make it mandatory for election management offices to supply the voters lists to election candidates and ban government officials from meddling in election affairs.

FOREIGN DEBTS REACH 41.4 BILLION DOLLARS

SK290236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0214 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Test] Seoul, June 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said Thursday that the nation's foreign debts were estimated at 41.4 billion U.S. dollars as of the end of May, showing an one-billion-dollar increase over the previous year. Answering questions at a plenary session of the National Assembly, Sin said that the government will continue its efforts to reduce short-term debts, currently worth 12.1 billion dollars, to 11.5 billion dollars by the end of this year.

Sin, who concurrently serves as minister of economic planning, stressed that Korea's external debt problem is still manageable. During the interpellation session on economic issues, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong said that the government will regulate activities of business conglomerates to seek balanced industrial development.

The government will take steps to prevent the business groups from getting excessive loans from domestic banks and investing some loans in real estate to create a sound economic order, the prime minister added. Stressing the importance of maintaining special taxes like the defense and education taxes, Chin said that the nation's defense tax for 1984 will total 1.7 billion dollars, accounting for 40 percent of total defense spending.

Touching on the upcoming parliamentary election to be held late this year on early next year, Chin said that the government will do its utmost to hold fair general elections, and to maintain economic stability in the financial, monetary and banking fields.

In other testimony, Finance Minister Kim Man-che said the government is working on measures to help the nation's third largest city of Taegu settle its current lack of capital, arising from a series of bankruptcies and loan scandals. The Finance Ministry plans to allow government-financed banks to issue transferable certificates of deposit if the domestic capital situation permits, Kim added.

KONG KORM MEETS AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

BK280915 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Kong Korm, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received and held talks with the delegation of the Australian Parliament led by Senator Robertson of the Australian Labor Party, at the office of the foreign minister in the afternoon of 26 June. On this occasion, Comrade Kong Korm briefed the foreign guests on the real situation in Kampuchea, which is progressing steadily. Regarding the situation in Southeast Asia, the comrade deputy minister clearly stressed that in order to bring stability to Southeast Asia, we must first of all understand the unstable situation in the region which over the past 40 years has been caused mainly by the interference in the internal affairs of the region by France, Japan, and the United States. The comrade went on to say that at present the United States and China are colluding with Thailand in providing shelter and support to the reactionary Khmer groups to create tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border with the design of undermining the peaceful and happy life of the Kampuchean people and causing the confrontation between the groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

In reply, Robertson highly appreciated the progress made by the Kampuchean revolution. He said his delegation saw the ugly scars of war left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot gang in its savage crimes against the Kampuchean people. He assured that once back home, he would spread the news about the real situation in Kampuchea so that Australian opinion as well as international opinion would clearly understand the growth and reality of the Kampuchean revolution under the just leadership of the KPRP.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SIERRA LEONE

BK251344 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1146 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Jun (SPK) -- The governments of the PRK and the Republic of Sierra Leone have decided to set up diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. A statement made public to the press in Freetown last Friday stressed that the decision was made with the view of "further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and governments of the two countries." The exchange of ambassadors will take place at a convenient time agreed upon later by the two sides, adds the statement.

MEETING, MEDIA MARK KPRP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

Heng Samrin, Chea Sim Speak

BK280929 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Jun (SPK) -- A solemn meeting took place in Phnom Penh this morning in honor of the 33d founding anniversary of the KPRP (28 June). Among those in the presidium of the meeting were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Organization Commission, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Chan Phin, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance; Khang Sarin, member of the Secretariat and minister of interior; and Mat Ly, member of the Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions. Many members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Phnom Penh were also present.

In his opening speech, Chairman Chea Sim said that the KPRP, founded on 28 June 1951, is "a genuine Marxist-Leninist party which wages a patient and tenacious struggle, overcoming all difficulties to defend the interests of the working class, of the masses, and of the hard-working people." Since its founding, Chairman Chea Sim said, the KPRP has waged a valiant struggle to seize political power, defend the interest of the working class, and achieve the ultimate goal: national independence, freedom, democracy, peace, and orientation toward socialism.

"Our entire people are determined to continue the struggle with tenacity, further promote the three revolutionary movements, and heighten the spirit of national solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as all progressive forces in the world," Chea Sim stressed.

The general secretary of the party, Chairman Heng Samrin, then delivered a speech in which he first paid homage to the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party (the predecessor of the KPRP), "President Ho Chi Minh, great master and prominent leader of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and renowned militant of the international communist movement."

After recalling the circumstances leading to the dissolution of the Indochinese Communist Party and, during the same year, to the establishment on 28 June 1951 of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party led by Son Ngoc Minh and Tu Samut, Chairman Heng Samrin said: Under the leadership of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party, the Kampuchean people won brilliant victories in the struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, but the traitors to authentic Marxism-Leninism -- Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan, the unwavering lackeys of the Beijing expansionists and reactionaries -- turned the party into an instrument of oppression against their own people. They whipped up the spirit of ultrachauvinism against the Vietnamese people, regarding friends as foes and thus leading the whole people toward catastrophe.

The Kampuchean leader went on: Following 7 January 1979, with the assistance and total support of the Vietnamese Communist Party, government, and people, our KPRP was reorganized along the line of authentic Marxism-Leninism. During the past 5 years, under the just and clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our people in close collaboration with the Vietnamese Army volunteers fulfilling their proletarian internationalist duty in Kampuchea have restored the country, rebuilt the splendid land of Angkor, and won successive victories in all fields, political, military, economic, cultural, diplomatic... thus ensuring order and security.

Our people have overcome enormous difficulties handed down by the Pol Pot regime and raised the living standards of the people while pushing the bandits -- the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan army and the Son San, Sihanouk, and other reactionary Khmer groups supported by Beijing in collusion with U.S. imperialism -- toward enfeeblement and causing them one defeat after another.

The successes recorded during the first 6 months of this year, the Kampuchean leader noted, are object of pride for the Kampuchean Army and people. They mark the stringing defeat and enfeeblement of the enemy in spite of his many-faceted activities: political, military, economic, diplomatic -- synchronized actions of the reactionary forces inside and outside the country under the crosier of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. The enemy sought to strengthen his positions along the Kampuchean-Thai border by building fortifications on tops of hills and to ensure the infiltrations of men and war materiel from Thailand into the interior of our country, particularly toward the provinces bordering on "Tonle Sap." Despite his efforts, the enemy was crushed by our forces and is now in complete confusion. His barbarous acts and his psychological warfare were denounced.

Chairman Heng Samrin called on the party, army, and people to further close their ranks in order to successfully carry out the main objectives of the revolution in national defense and construction, especially in promoting the quality of work, the professional efficiency of the cadres....

At present, he went on to say, the Beijing hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces are seeking by all kinds of maneuvers to sabotage the revolution of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. They have shelled Vietnamese border regions and have maintained a permanent tension and insecurity there to weaken Vietnam. Furthermore, the Thai ruling circles, supported by Beijing and Washington, intruded into three Lao border hamlets located in Sayaboury Province and violated the territorial integrity of Laos, creating tension along the Thai-Lao border.

We energetically condemn this policy of aggression and hostility of the Beijing expansionists in connivance with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles.

On the basis of the spirit of international solidarity, the KPRP is determined to fight along with Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, and the socialist community for the cause of peace and revolution in Asia and the world.

We would like to thank the CPV, the LPRP, the CPSU, and the communist parties of other fraternal socialist countries for unreservedly supporting our party which, thanks to this support, is advancing valiantly and dynamically.

Also this morning, a delegation of the Kampuchean party and state led by Chairman Heng Samrin laid a wreath at the monument to the dead and the memorial to the Vietnamese internationalist combatants.

Radio Editorial

BK281209 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Station editorial: "Enthusiastically Acclaim the 33d Founding Anniversary of the Glorious KPRP"]

[Text] Today is the 33d historic founding anniversary of the glorious KPRP. The entire party, army, and people are proudly and enthusiastically acclaiming the party's founding anniversary. They are determined to heighten their spirit and make every effort to make themselves good elements of the party for the development of Kampuchea fatherland and for the people's happiness.

The KPRP, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, was originated from the Indochinese Communist Party, founded and led by the late great President Ho Chi Minh. The KPRP was born when the Kampuchean people struggled against the oppressing feudalists and the French colonialists continued their aggression in Kampuchea. Our Kampuchean people were very angry with the French aggressor colonialists. The struggle movement led by patriotic Buddhist monks, mandarins, peasants, and some princes occurred successively against the French. These movements were barbarously suppressed by the French colonialists and their feudalist lackeys because those people did not have the correct leading guidelines.

In accordance with the agreement of the Vietnamese, Kampuchean, and Lao communist organizations and the decision of the International Communist Party, the Indochinese Communist Party was founded in 1930. The Indochinese Communist Party pursued vigorous activities under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh who was the first Vietnamese communist and the first communist of the three Indochinese peoples.

Due to changes of the situation in the three countries and in the world, the Indochinese Communist Party convened its second congress in February 1951 and decided to dissolve itself. This congress decided to found three parties in the three countries to lead the revolution in conformity with the real situation in each country. In Kampuchea, the congress of the party was held on 28 June 1951. The party was named Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, led by Comrade Son Ngoc Minh and Comrade Tu Samut. The KPRP actively served the cause and the ideal of the Indochinese Communist Party. It cooperated closely with the Vietnam Workers Party and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party to lead the people and the masses in their tough struggle to smash the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists, and their feudalism and capitalist lackeys. During this struggle, the KPRP raised high the banner of national independence and socialism. The party led the Kampuchean people and masses to struggle against and smash the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique who has betrayed the revolution. The victory over this traitorous clique averted the genocidal danger caused by the Beijing Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The past 33 years have shown that the KPRP is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party with correct leading guidelines and clear-sighted policy. It has closely cooperated with the International Communist Party. It has been the vanguard of the revolution and the Kampuchean working class. Kampuchean communists and party members have made every effort and overcome all obstacles to score victories and achieve noble tasks determined by the party. They uprooted the reactionary, capitalist, and feudalism regime. Furthermore, they smashed the Pol Pot genocidal regime -- lackey of the Beijing Chinese expansionist clique. They have built a people's state power for the people.

Throughout the past 5 years, our party has led our people to restore our country and nation from the destruction caused by the genocidal regime. Under the party's leadership, our people have constructed and defended our country with their own forces, combining with the international solidarity forces, in particular the great solidarity forces of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- as well as the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist fraternal countries. Our country has been developed and strengthened in all fields. The development in the agricultural, cultural, social affairs, health, and defense domains is noteworthy.

Concerning the building of the revolutionary forces, the number of our party members has been increased, and their quality has been developed. In parallel with the party members who originated from the peasantry and the working class, party members from the intellectual group have increased, and they have actively participated in the defense and construction of the fatherland. All party members have been educated, indoctrinated, trained, and tempered by our party. They have the characteristics of the working class. They deserve to be members of the Marxist-Leninist party and genuine vanguards of the proletarian class.

On the occasion of the party's 33d founding anniversary, we are determined to heighten our spirit of struggle to fulfill our duties, to inculcate the revolutionary characteristics, ethics, and lifestyle. We are resolute to faithfully serve the party and people by giving priority to the masses' interests. In particular, we are determined to implement well the following strategic tasks stated by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, on the occasion of National Day on 7 January 1984:

1. We have to forge the solidarity among the entire party, army, and people. It is necessary to develop the revolutionary spirit. We have to strive hard and always be ready to smash the Pol Pot bandit remnants who infiltrate from Thai territory to destroy our people's peaceful life. Concurrently, we have to always heighten our vigilance and always be ready to smash the enemies' aggressive maneuvers. It is necessary to satisfactorily implement the humanitarian policy toward the enemies who surrender.

2. We have to intensify the construction of the revolutionary forces. We must vigorously develop the political, military, economic, and cultural fields of the country and the nation. We must make every effort to construct the KPRP so that our party has a close link with the people. Our party must have good cadres with patriotic spirit, who really love the people and have international solidarity spirit. We must agitate the masses to stage concrete revolutionary activities to fight the enemies and appeal to misled people to return to the fold. We have to participate in the construction of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and implement well the policy of the rear battlefield. We must increase the surface of land for agricultural production, improve the intensive cropping, and increase the yield. It is necessary to sell the paddy to the state, participate in the patriotic contributions and other revolutionary work. We must construct the mass organizations through the revolutionary activities and movement of the masses. We have to ask the mass organizations to choose model persons through revolutionary activities. These model people must be admitted into the party. They have to be educated, trained, and indoctrinated to be cadres. We have to heighten the vigilance and the combat capacity of the armed forces and the people's police. We must improve the administration of the society and the management of the economy. We have to increase the production in agriculture, industry, and handicrafts. We must quickly increase the quantity and quality of exported goods. We have to increase and improve the communications, transport, and trade services. We must manage the markets properly. We must consider the economic development and the improvement of the living conditions of the people, cadres, and combatants as the important tasks to construct the revolutionary forces.

3. We must actively strengthen the special bonds of solidarity and the cooperation in all fields among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. We have to forge the solidarity with the Soviet Union which is the pillar of the world revolution and the world peace movement. We must strengthen our solidarity with other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive forces throughout the world.

The good implementation of these strategic tasks can make our revolution advance and serve the wishes and the interests of our party and people.

NORODOM RANARIDDH DISCUSSES THAI-LAO DISPUTE

BK290224 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] The Vietnamese attempts to enlarge the conflict on the Thai-Laotian frontier are aimed at tricking the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) into holding talks with the Indochinese grouping, according to a non-communist Khmer resistance leader.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, personal representative of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Southeast Asia, said it was possible that Hanoi would force Laotian troops to clash with Thai troops on the border to aggravate the situation. He said in Vietnam's calculation, the enlargement of the conflict towards the Thai-Laotian border would make way for a trade-off with Thailand. "This Thai-Laotian border issue is a new development in the situation in Indochina," he said.

ASEAN has repeatedly rejected the Vietnamese proposal for dialogue between the two groupings on the grounds that regional talks would imply recognition of the pro-Vietnam Heng Samrin regime and the influence of Hanoi over the other two Indochinese states. The prince said that by playing up the Thai-Laotian border conflict, Hanoi wanted to make it seem that there were problems between Laos, a member of the Indochinese grouping, and Thailand, which is an ASEAN member.

He also predicted that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by his father will win growing support in this year's United Nations General Assembly in New York, thanks to victories on the battlefields in favour of the resistance during the recently-concluded Vietnamese dry-season offensive. That the Vietnamese "cannot" attack the Sihanoukist stronghold at Ta Tum, opposite Surin, is an indication of their inability to wipe out the resistance, according to Prince Ranariddh. He said that the Khmer Rouge this year attacked deep inside Kampuchea at Kompong Thom and Kompong Chhnang near Phnom Penh, and the nationalist forces have grown stronger.

He claimed that the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS) had sent "one thousand" men behind Vietnamese lines of defence. ANS has also taken three Vietnamese military positions opposite Surin," he added.

The prince confirmed that he and Dr Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meth of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann would hold talks with a team of Australian senators who flew here from Vietnam yesterday. He said that according to the Australian press, Prince Sihanouk will begin his first visit to Australia on Feb 9 after his ASEAN tour early this year. He said his father will hold talks with Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Foreign Minister Bill Hayden during the visit.

VNADK: JAPAN'S ABE GREETSIHANOUK ON CGDK DAY

BK280955 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Message of greetings 22 June from Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe to CGDK
President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea: Dear samdech, on the occasion of the 2d founding anniversary of the CGDK, I would like to extend warmest greetings to you and most sincerely tell you that more foreign countries will support and continue to support the CGDK under your aegis. I also take this opportunity to reaffirm that the Japanese Government will continue to make all-out efforts to bring peace and justice back to Kampuchea.

My best wishes and highest salutations,

22 June 1984

[Signed] Shintaro Abe, minister in charge of Japan's foreign affairs

Sihanouk Thanks Abe

BK280959 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Message of thanks from CGDK President Norodom Sihanouk to Japanese Foreign Minister
Shintaro Abe -- date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Shintaro Abe, minister in charge of foreign affairs of Japan, Tokyo: Excellency, I thank you very much for the generous message you sent me on the occasion of the 2d founding anniversary of the CGDK. On behalf of the Kampuchean people, on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea, and in my own name. I would like to express profound thanks to Japan and the Japanese Government for according a resolute and vigorous assistance to the just cause of our national liberation struggle. Your government has made an important contribution to enabling Kampuchea to recover its sovereignty. Please, Excellency, accept my high regards,

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

SITTHI SCHEDULED TO VISIT CHINA 24 JULY

BK290234 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will visit China next month for a week-long stay during which he will seek support from Beijing for the Thai bid for an Asian seat on the UN Security Council, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday. During the visit, which will begin on July 24, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi would hold talks with his Chinese counterpart, Wu Xueqian, on the Kampuchean issue, particularly on the campaigns to increase support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] at this year's UN General Assembly, the sources said. China recognizes and backs the anti-Vietnamese coalition government whose UN membership has been opposed by Vietnam and other pro-Soviet countries. Last year, Vietnam and its allies urged the United Nations not to consider the Kampuchean issue, saying that this should be settled at the regional level. However, ASEAN has a policy of keeping the issue alive in the international arena to maintain opposition to the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea.

The sources said that Beijing had yet to confirm whether ACM Sitthi would see Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and the party's top leader Hu Yaobang during the trip, which will come after his attendance at the forthcoming ASEAN ministerial meeting in Jakarta early next month. Sitthi is expected to brief his Chinese counterpart on the outcome of the Jakarta meeting.

ASEAN TEAM TAKEN ON VISIT TO KAMPUCHEAN BASES

BK290651 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] ASEAN Foreign Ministry officials paid a quiet visit to Khmer resistance bases in Kampuchea on Tuesday, a Foreign Ministry source said yesterday. The visit, the first by officials from the six-nation regional group, was aimed at assessing the resistance's performance to map out ASEAN policy on Kampuchea.

The Foreign Ministry's Permanent Secretary Asa Sarasin led the 30-strong delegation of senior officials who had been in Bangkok since Sunday for talks to prepare for next month's foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta.

The team visited Prince Norodom Sihanouk's FUNCINPEC camp at Tatum, opposite Surin Province, where the coalition leader's representative Prince Rannariddh briefed the officials on military developments. Weapons seized from the Vietnamese by FUNCINPEC were also displayed for the visitors. The team later went to the Camp David refugee holding centre in Sangkhla District to visit about 32,000 Kampucheans who had fled this year's Vietnamese dry season offensive.

On Tuesday, they visited the Khmer People's National Liberation Front's base opposite Nong Samet of Ta Phraya District of Prachin Buri, where they met Prime Minister Son Sann. They were later briefed on military operations by KPNLF commander Sak Sutsakhan before interviewing defectors from the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime.

NATION WARNS SRV TO SAY OUT OF BORDER DEBATE

BK290158 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jun 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Laos Mustn't Let Herself Be Dragged Into a Mess"]

[Text] There is a limit to which diplomacy can be stretched; if stretched further it just becomes a display of weakness. This truism was amply made clear by Thailand's top diplomat, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, Wednesday when he refused to mince words and told Hanoi where to get off in her self-appointed regional hegemonistic role.

Sitthi's words fully confirmed our suspicions that the Thai-Lao border "problem" was artificially created and then blown out of proportion by Hanoi with the only intention of besmirching Thailand.

The foreign minister was quite right in playing down what has been called the "Thai-Lao dispute" because no such thing exists. But for Vietnam overheating the situation, it was merely a question of some Laotian villagers mistakenly settling down on Thai territory. It was so minor that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was prepared to give them citizenship and let them live peacefully on Thai territory.

Sitthi's words are quite clear that there is no problem between the governments in Bangkok and Vientiane. But what is open to question is: How much pressure Hanoi can exert on Vientiane? We sincerely hope that the Laotian Government makes independent decisions since it acquired power through revolutionary means and was not installed like the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. But we must admit, however unwillingly, that Vientiane has been playing the tune which Hanoi has been calling, but such a situation cannot last.

At some stage or other, the independent government of Laos has to put its foot down and defuse the smokebombs which Hanoi is hurling. There are far too many dangers and international implications in the situation and Hanoi wants to create as many crises as possible. We are quite sure that the Soviet Union, which has been and is underwriting Vietnam, will not be very pleased with Hanoi's latest escapade in precipitating a "Thai-Lao crisis."

What Hanoi is doing is sending out an open invitation to China to intervene -- something which neither Moscow, Vientiane, Bangkok nor Beijing wants. Two generations of Vietnamese have lived fighting various wars and this mentality perhaps may mistakenly tell them that if the Chinese interfere in Laos, some pressure may be off from Vietnam's own northern border. Nothing can be less logical -- but then nothing Vietnam says or does is logical.

Vietnam's only other reason is to get some propaganda mileage against Thailand but she is not going to win points in the international community. Of course the Soviet bloc of countries will back Hanoi, but there is no point in it because they are already doing so. But in all this, Laos must see to it that she is not dragged in to play with fire.

THAI OFFICIAL ON SIEGE AGAINST KAREN REBELS

BK221155 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpt] According to Colonel Somsak Sisuphannadit, representative of the Supreme Command Joint Operations Center, in the past month part of the Burmese force deployed against the Karen elements opposite the Song Yang District of Tak and Mae Sariang District of Mae Hong Son have been pulled back due to heavy rain. However, field police continued to be deployed against the Karens. There was no Burmese withdrawal from the Maw Po Kay camp.

Somsak said that though some Burmese troops had been pulled out, the remainder continued to apply pressure against the Karens by occasional heavy weapons fire. This indicates that Burmese soldiers will not permit independent trade activities by the Karens to resume. The Karen's difficulties will continue if the situation remains unchanged. Burmese soldiers have also been affected by the weather and occasional ambushes staged by the Karens to obtain food supplies.

PRC FIRES 10,000 ARTILLERY SHELLS IN PAST 2 WEEKS

BK281555 Hanoi Domestic Service In Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Feature by Dao Loc Binh. "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends, almost 3 months have elapsed since the Chinese authorities carried out a new, very serious war escalation on the Sino-Vietnamese border. However, the tension they created has not yet come to an end. In the past 2 weeks, in spite of bad weather and heavy rains, the number of artillery shells fired by Chinese troops at Vi Xuyen and Yen Minh in Ha Tuyen Province and a number of areas in Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, and other provinces has totaled nearly 10,000. On the northern border of Ha Tuyen Province in particular, the sounds of enemy gunfire can be heard virtually every day.

After launching suicidal attacks to occupy a number of hills in our territory, Chinese troops are now digging trenches, building fortifications, and strengthening their defenses in the areas they have illegally occupied, and hatching out new schemes. The Chinese authorities' tactic of mounting the borderline and seizing the hills -- which is, in fact, a scheme to grab lands in support of their expansionist and aggressive design against foreign countries -- is being laid bare more clearly in Ha Tuyen than anywhere else.

EXHIBIT ON PRC PROVOCATIONS OPENS IN MOSCOW

OW281734 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28 -- A photo exhibition on "China's Armed Provocations Against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" was opened in Moscow June 27 by the Soviet Committee for Support Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and the USSR Union of Journalists. Present at the inauguration were Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee. V.V. Subin, vice president of the Committee for Support Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. A.A. Gunchenko, vice president of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. and R.N. Moskov, secretary of the Union of Journalists. On the Vietnamese side were Ambassador Kinh Nho Liem and members of the Embassy staff. Lao Ambassador Khamta Douangthongla and Kampuchea Ambassador Hor Nam Hong were also present.

In his opening speech, V.V. Subin said the organizers of the exhibition wanted to alert public opinion on the escalation of crimes by the Chinese warmongering militarists against the Vietnamese people. He said these acts, together with the tension caused by it on the whole Indochinese peninsula and Southeast Asia in disregard of all norms of international law, are posing a serious threat to the peaceful life of the nations in this region. He stressed. "All strata of the Soviet people have been and will always stand beside the Vietnamese people in their struggle against any aggression in whatever form."

Addressing the participants, Ambassador Dinh Pho Liem stressed the Vietnamese people's determination to defeat this type of border war of the Chinese expansionist. He expressed deep thanks to the party, government and people of the Soviet Union for their effective support and assistance, particularly the recent timely and strong support in face of the new war acts of the Beijing reactionaries.

TASS CITED ON THAI OCCUPATION OF LAO TERRITORY

OW281900 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28 -- The Soviet news agency TASS in a commentary on June 27 strongly condemned Thailand's occupation of three Lao hamlets in Sayaboury Province and its new acts of provocation against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

"Recent developments show that Thailand does not want to solve the conflict by peaceful means, instead wants to aggravate it," the commentary stresses. It hails the principled and constructive stand of Laos and supports Laos' demand for unconditional withdrawal of Thai troops from Lao territory, and goes on: "It is obvious that outside forces are behind the acts of provocation of the Thai reactionary circles. These forces are attempting to broaden their militarist policy in Southeast Asia and create political and military hot spots in this region. Recently, the United States has supplied Thailand with new weapons and increased its presence at its military bases in Thailand. For its part, China is increasing its weapon supply for the Pol Pot remnants, and other Khmer reactionary groups as well as the Thai Army".

After pointing out that outside forces have many times in the past used Thailand to further their aggressive plan and Thailand has followed the United States in its aggression against Indochina, the commentary stresses: "The resumption of this policy is an outmoded act which is dangerous to Thailand, the Lao-Thai joint communique in 1979 has set out a correct path for the fine development of the relation between the two countries. If Thailand honours the letter and spirit of this communique then it must prove it by practical deeds. Laos and the other neighbours of Thailand in Indochina have set examples by acting in the interest of peace, cooperation and detente in the region. The recent additional withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea is an expression of those countries' goodwill".

PRC SPY CHU VAN MINH CONVICTED IN LANG SON

OW271715 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- The People's Court of the border province of Lang Son, northeast of Hanoi, on June 25 put Chu Van Minh, 26, Vietnamese national of the Tay ethnic minority, on a public trial of first instance on charges of serving as a spy for China against the country. Chu Van Minh, a former scout of the local force of Loc Binh District, Lang Son Province, was expelled from the Armed Forces in July 1981 for violations of their discipline.

On December 11, 1981, he escaped to China and willingly supplied the Chinese reactionaries with intelligence information about the economic, political and military situation in Vietnam's border areas. He was trained in a three-month intelligence course in China and afterwards clandestinely sent back into Vietnam several times to collect intelligence for China. He also wrote articles for the Chinese mass media to distort the Vietnamese Communist Party and state's line and policy and smear the Vietnam People's Army. On February 5, 1983, Minh was returned to Vietnam among Vietnamese citizens abducted by Chinese intruders. He was unmasked as a spy and immediately arrested.

Before the court, Chu Van Minh pleaded guilty of betraying the country and the revolution. He was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment starting from the day of his arrest, plus five years' disfranchisement following the expiration of his prison term.

CONSTRUCTION OF SOVIET-AIDED FACTORY BEGINS

OW281028 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Quang Vinh's report says that recently the Communications and Transportation Ministry and the Railroad General Department held a joint ceremony, in Dong Anh District, Hanoi, to start construction of a railway switch factory, a Soviet-aided project involving nearly 60 million dong in invested capital and hundreds of pieces of equipment to be assembled or installed within a 3,000-square-meter housing-factory compound.

The factory has an annual production capacity of 500 pairs of railway switches, thus providing sufficient switches needed by our country's railroad sector for repair work and development of the railway system across the country.

During the ceremony to start construction of the factory, construction units said they were determined to shorten the construction time from 18 months to 10. The factory is expected to produce the first pair of railway switches by the end of 1985, and produce, in time, enough railway switches for the railway centers on both ends of the Than Long Bridge.

TRAN QUYNH RECEIVES TASS REPRESENTATIVE

OW272234 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and permanent representative of the S.R.V. at the C.M.E.A., received here today Lev Porter, member of the leadership of the Soviet news agency TASS, director of the "Fotokhronika" of TASS and vice president of the photo department of the Union of Journalists of the U.S.S.R., who is visiting Vietnam on the occasion of the opening of the photo exhibition entitled "Socialist Community." The exhibition was opened here this morning under the joint sponsorship of VIETNAM NEW AGENCY, the Soviet news agency TASS and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association.

Hoang Tu Trai, deputy director general of V.N.A., A. Minev, director of the TASS Bureau in Vietnam, and representatives of the Soviet Embassy were present at the reception. Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh warmly welcomed the exhibition, saying that it reflected the multi-form cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the other member countries of the C.M.E.A.

Attends CEMA Photo Exhibit

OW272233 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 27 -- A photo exhibition entitled "The Socialist Community" opened here today under the joint sponsorship of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, the Soviet news agency TASS and the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association. The exhibition is arranged in honour of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.), and to greet the splendid success of the summit economic conference of the C.M.E.A. held in Moscow recently.

Present at the inauguration were Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and permanent representative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the C.M.E.A.; I.N. Myakotyuk, charge d'affaires of the U.S.S.R. in Vietnam; Do Phuong and Hoang Tu Trai, deputy directors general of V.N.A.; Lev Porter, special representative of TASS; Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, representatives of the embassies of the countries members of the C.M.E.A., and others.

In his inaugurating speech, Hoang Tu Trai said the exhibition features 160 colour and black-and-white photos reflecting some aspects of the many successes recorded in the economic, scientific and technological cooperation among the countries members of the C.M.E.A. He added that nearly one fifth of the photos on display are about Vietnam's key projects which, he said, are actually the basis for the intensive development of Vietnam's economy and for further enhancing the effect of the cooperation and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries as well as for Vietnam's ever broader participation in socialist economic integration.

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

SK280425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang June 28 (KCNA) -- Kim Chong-song, newly appointed DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, on June 24 presented his credentials to Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The vice-chairman asked the ambassador to convey his wishes for a long life to President Kim Il-song.

Saying he was pleased at the brilliant successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, he expressed support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Demanding the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their lethal weapons including the nuclear weapons, he stressed that the reunification of Korea must be realized by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference. The talk took place in a freindly atmosphere.

Envoy Scores U.S.

OW281750 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28 -- The ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Chong-song, held a press conference here today on the occasion of the Korean people's month of struggle against U.S. imperialism (June 25-July 26) to introduce a memorandum issued on June 22 by the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK.

The memorandum denounces the U.S. for sending more lethal weapons including nuclear weapons to South in order to turn that part of Korea into a nuclear base, thus creating tension in the Korean peninsula and the world as a whole. It also condemns the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the South Korean authorities for entering into a tripartite military alliance, conducting military exercises and intensifying provocations against the DPRK. The memorandum brings out the DPRK Government's serious stance and proposals aimed at warding off the danger of a nuclear war and settling the Korean issue by peaceful means. It calls upon all peace forces and the progressive people throughout the world to step up the anti-nuclear war movement, thus contributing to the safeguard of peace in Korea and the rest of the world.

Ambassador Kim Chong-song expressed his sincere thanks to the Government and people of Vietnam for their solidarity and resolute support for the Korean people's just struggle.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

OW281249 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Communique No 2 of the SRV's Seventh National Assembly 28 Jun Session]

[Text] At 0730 [0030 GMT] on 28 June, the National Assembly deputies paid tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. Following their group meetings, the deputies met in plenary session on the afternoon of 28 June at the conference hall, with National Assembly Vice Chairman Y Mot directing the session.

The National Assembly heard speeches by the following deputies: Ha Te, from Ha Tuyen Province; Nguyen Tung Lam, from Quang Ninh Province; Ha Thi Thin, from Hoang Lien Son Province; Hoang Thi Loi, from Lang Son Province; To Hoai, from Hanoi Municipality; Mrs Ngo Ba Thanh, from Ho Chi Minh city; and Tran Kiem Ly, from Hanoi Municipality.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON CREATION OF PENAL CODE

OW281925 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 28 -- The promulgation of the penal code -- the first code of Socialist Vietnam -- will mark a new development of the Vietnamese legislation, said Phan Hien, minister of justice, in an article appearing in the June issue of the Communist Party of Vietnam monthly TAP CHI CONG SAN (COMMUNIST REVIEW).

Phan Hien said that in implementation of the five-year legislative plan (1981-85), the Council of Ministers had submitted to the National Assembly a draft of the penal code which consists of two parts -- the general part and the special part. In its sixth session last June, the National Assembly had a first reading of the general part, and in its current 7th session it will consider the special part. The promulgation of the penal code, Phan Hien said, responds to the urgent demand of state management in the new stage of the revolution, he continued.

"The socialist system has eliminated the root causes of criminality, i.e. the exploitation of man by man and the impoverishment of the working masses. However, crime still exists to a certain extent in the socialist countries for a variety of reasons and in different circumstances. In Vietnam, the first and foremost cause of criminality is the multifarious and very dangerous war sabotage conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

The classes of exploiters in Vietnam, though having been overthrown or being reformed, still exert some influence which is being reinforced by the spontaneous factors arising from the still prevalent small-scale production and from the ideologies, psychologies and practices of the old regime, which still linger on, particularly the social vice and the venomous legacy of the reactionary culture left behind by neo-colonialism and being promoted by imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism. On the other hand, Vietnam's socio-economic situation still faces many difficulties which are compounded by shortcomings committed by the various public offices and institutions in their management of society.

To solve all these problems, the Communist Party and the State of Vietnam have to carry out an arduous, complex, fierce and protracted revolutionary struggle in all fields, using political, military, economic, administrative, ideological and organizational measures with emphasis on such measures as required by the situation in each specific point of time and place. These measures inevitably include the punitive measure which has its own importance.

Following the promulgation of the new Constitution and the new laws on the organization of the state machinery, the enactment in the near future of the penal code will respond to the demands of the implementation of two strategic tasks -- socialist construction and national defence -- of the period of transition to socialism in Vietnam.

Phan Hien pointed out that the penal code will institutionalize the party and state policy of punishment of crimes in the new state of the revolution. This policy, he continued, reflects the initiative in preventing crime and at the same time the firmness and uncompromising attitude towards crime. It ensures both strictness of law enforcement and leniency when and where possible, meting out due punishment to the offenders while not overlooking the importance of education and reformation.

In the present Vietnamese society, Phan Hien said, a crime is an act which violates the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the country, violates the socialist systems, violates the socialist economic institutions and ownership, or infringes upon the life, health, property, freedom, honour, dignity and other fundamental rights of citizens, and other spheres of socialist order.

HO CHI MINH CITY HOLDS SECURITY CONFERENCE

OW251156 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee recently held a conference to initially review the 1-year implementation of the Political Bureau resolution of the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and to discuss measures for continuing to accelerate implementation of the resolution in the present situation.

So far, the resolution has been popularized among 85 percent of the city's party members, 77 percent of its cadres, workers, and civil servants, and 75 percent of the masses, thus further enhancing the sense of responsibility of all party committee echelons and promoting the spirit of collective mastery of the people on the front of safeguarding national security. In particular, the popularization drive has as its basis the building of the city's wards, villages, and production teams and units to be secure, strong, and stable. Better results have been achieved in carrying out prevention and the struggle against the enemy in the fields of politics, ideology, culture, economics, and in the protection of internal security.

Regarding continuing the implementation of the Political Bureau resolution in the coming period, the participants stressed the further intensification of propaganda and education work among the city's entire party organization and people on the enemy schemes and the difficulty and fierceness of the protracted struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, coordinated with the struggle against other crimes, and on the simultaneous acceleration of socialist transformation work and the building up and strengthening of the party, administration, and mass organizations, and Armed Forces.

Addressing the conferees, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and minister of interior, cited the efforts of the city's party organization and people on the front of struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, on their firm maintenance of political security, and on their positive contributions to nation building and national defense.

Comrade Pham Hung urged the city's party organization and people to harbor no illusions, never to relax their vigilance for the enemy's schemes. He stressed a number of tasks they should attend to while continuing to implement the Political Bureau resolution: They must endeavor in their economic protection task and counter the enemy's economic sabotage activities, while carrying out the struggle to counter negativism in economic activities. Protection of production and socialist property in organs and enterprises must be closely linked to the maintenance of public order and security. The intensified protection of internal security to make it strong and stable in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage must be closely linked to the who-defeats-whom struggle between the socialist path and capitalist path.

He reminded that the city's public security force must strive to fulfill its regular task in implementing the Political Bureau resolution, must always grasp the situation firmly, must correctly review and analyze it, and must promptly propose countermeasures to party committee echelons and, particularly, must step up the movement to study and implement Uncle Ho's six teachings and must closely manage individual and family registration in all the streets.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS SATELLITE SYSTEM TEST

OW221704 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22 -- The Moscow-Orbit-Hanoi Telecommunications System (Teledostup) started its trial operation in Hanoi this afternoon under the sponsorship of the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information of the State Commission for Science and Technology.

The test is being conducted in the framework of the International Centre for Scientific and Technical Information (I.C.S.T.I.)'s program of helping Vietnam build and develop its national system of scientific and technical information in the 1981-85 period.

The test is aimed at establishing a permanent system of telecommunication from data bases of I.C.S.T.I. through satellite communication system Moscow-Orbit-Hanoi. In this work Vietnam is benefitting by the collaboration of the I.C.S.T.I., the All-Union Institute for Applied Automation systems (I.A.A.S.), the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Post and the Vietnamese General Post Office.

Present at this afternoon's trial operation were Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; Nguyen Nhu Kim, director of the Central Institute for Scientific and Technical Information under the State Commission for Science and Technology. The scientific and technical counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi and experts from the I.C.S.T.I. and the I.A.A.A. were also present.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Vice-Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap warmly welcomed the test and expressed sincere thanks to the above-said international and Soviet centres for their wholehearted assistance to Vietnam in building and developing its national system of scientific and technical information.

MID-JUNE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

BK231315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 June 84

[Text] As of 15 June, provinces in the north had reaped 201,288 hectares of winter-spring rice or 19.7 percent of the planted area. The prolonged cold weather had caused damage to rice seedlings in many areas. As a result, northern provinces had to plant more winter-spring rice. In many localities between 500 and 2,000 hectares of rice have not grown ears yet, while harmful insects are appearing in late winter-spring ricefields in Hai Hung, Ha Bac, and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces. Agricultural cooperatives are urgently zoning off these areas to spray insecticide to eradicate the insects to promptly save the ricefields.

Harvest results of the winter-spring rice crop in many areas are good, but its grains are mostly flat, thus affecting its productivity. Along with harvesting rice, various localities are sowing more rice seedlings to plant them on all planned areas.

In the south, the pace of planting 10th-month rice is still slow compared with crop schedules. To date southern provinces have planted 322,336 hectares of the 10th-month rice or 17.4 percent less than the corresponding period last year. They have also planted 613,244 hectares of summer-fall rice or 33.8 percent more than the same period last year.

At present the early summer-fall ricefields in some localities are ravaged by stem borer and cotton leaf roller. Peasants are spraying insecticides to promptly save these ricefields. Along with harvesting winter-spring rice and planting 10th-month and summer-fall rice, peasants throughout the country are striving to plant 244,758 hectares of vegetables, beans, and industrial crops, which are ranging from 15.4 percent to 54.5 percent more than the previous year.

Cultivation in the coming weeks must be done very urgently. The Ministry of Agriculture has urged localities to accelerate the pace of planting 10th-month rice and grow more subsidiary, vegetable, and industrial crops. In the north, peasants must plow land immediately after their harvestwork, strive to sow more rice seedlings to fill up all the planned areas, and care for and protect late winter-spring ricefields and the sown 10th-month rice seedlings. Meanwhile, southern provinces must integrate their manpower to plant summer-fall and 10th-month rice on all planned areas and strive to eradicate harmful insects in planted ricefields.

NHAN DAN URGES EFFORTS TO MEET GRAIN TARGETS

BK270855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 84

[NHAN DAN 27 June editorial: "Struggle To Achieve the Annual Grain Production Target"]

[Text] The winter-spring crops are being harvested. The people throughout the country have struggled hard to overcome great difficulties caused by natural disasters in order to cultivate 1.66 million hectares, or 95 percent of the plan norm. However, the area and production volume are still larger than in the last crop season.

The Nam Bo and former fifth region provinces have scored a good harvest. However, the production of subsidiary food crops in the northern provinces has decreased because of some difficulties. The grain production volume for the entire season has fallen behind the plan norm. Accelerating production to steadily resolve the problem still remains an urgent task and the primary objective of our entire party and people.

There are still the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crop seasons. Although the already planted summer-fall rice crop is developing better than the last one, its area is not large. With the aim of compensating for losses in the winter-spring season and ensuring the fulfillment of set grain production targets, along with caring for the summer-fall rice, we must grow the 10th-month rice well. The 10th-month rice area is the largest area in deciding the annual grain production volume.

Concerning the northern provinces, the 10th-month rice crop holds a further important position in the system of rotating three crops on the plains and midlands. The 10th-month and winter crops are closely related to each other. If we want to enlarge the winter rice area, we must expand the area of early 10th-month rice.

This year, in addition to such usual natural disasters as typhoons, waterlogging, floods, and insects, which cause losses in area and productivity, the 10th-month crop has faced another difficulty resulting from the change in the planned allocation of rice varieties and from the late ripening of the rice. The crop must be planted immediately after harvesting the 5th-month spring rice. The greatest difficulties are seeds, draft force, and plowing.

Crop schedule is an important factor in production to decide the effectiveness of intensive cultivation. If seeds and seedlings are not sown and planted on schedule and land is not plowed in proper time, the rice plantings with their different peculiarities will grow in unsuitable time and ripen unsafely. Yield will be low and even great losses in harvest will be incurred. As a result, the preparation of seeds, seedlings, and soil must be urgently made to ensure at the very beginning of the crop season that losses can be compensated for and that rice can ripen evenly.

As the weather in the 10th-month crop season develops unusually, we must formulate projects to cope with all situations and must establish plans to control typhoons and floods while always having a plan to fight drought.

The importance and urgency of the 10th-month crop requires effort to develop the integrated strength of cooperation between the state and the people and between the central and district governments and cooperatives. Effort should also be exerted to closely coordinate with all sectors, especially the electricity, water conservancy, and agriculture sectors, and to use water conservancy -- mainly to fight waterlogging -- as a primary measure to serve agriculture.

District-level authorities must intensify leadership to rally supporting sectors and promptly meet the demands of primary production units, helping them develop their mastery over cooperation between collectives and individual members in overcoming difficulties in terms of seeds, seedlings, and draft force, so as to plant crops on schedule.

Effort should be concentrated on implementing the spearhead measures to sow rice with proper density, fulfill and exceed the area plan norm in the best time of the season, fight drought or waterlogging rapidly, and effectively eradicate insects. Along with creating local sources of materials, accelerating intensive cultivation, and giving proper technical care to rice to ensure steady productivity, we should emphasize leadership over the major high-yield rice areas in order to produce great amounts of rice and goods.

Along with accelerating production and motivating the people to economically use and not to waste grain, we should resolve the shortages of storage space and the problem of preservation so as not to let hundreds of thousands of metric tons of rice deteriorate in open air.

Our country has a large population but a small cultivated area. It is a hard struggle to basically and steadily resolve the food problem for the people while still having some excess for raising animals and for reserve stock in primary installations. There must be vigorous change in ideological and organizational knowledge and in leadership over the implementation of plans at all levels and in all sectors from the central to grassroots levels.

One of the paramount tasks in the coming months is to concentrate on comprehensively fulfilling the 10th-month crop cultivation plan and to struggle by all means to achieve the annual target of 18 million metric tons of grain.

BRIEFS

RFD CROSS PRESIDENT DIES -- Dr Nguyen Van Thu, president of the Vietnam Red Cross Society and honorary president of the Vietnam Stomatology Association, passed away at the age of 69 in Ho Chi Minh City on 24 June. Dr Nguyen Van Thu was former chairman of the Medical and Social Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, former of director of the Medical Department of the party Central Committee's office in South Vietnam, and former vice minister of public health. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Jun 84 BK]

LONG AN PADDY DELIVERY -- Since early this year, Long An Province has delivered to the central government 70,000 metric tons of paddy produced in the 10th-month crop and 1983-84 winter-spring crop seasons. This figure represents 87 percent of the planned target. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 84 BK]

SRV-MONGOLIA AMITY CHAPTER -- Hanoi VNA June 26 -- A Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association chapter was founded today in Ha Son Binh Province, southwest of Hanoi. It has 14 members representing public offices and mass organizations. Present at the founding ceremony were Ly Ba Lung, deputy secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Nguyen Qiang Xa, chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association, and Mongolian Ambassador Rabdangiyn Gunsen. On this occasion, the ambassador spoke of the land and people of Mongolia and reiterated the militant solidarity between the two countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 26 Jun]

AUSTRALIACASE OF ALLEGED ASIO AGENTS TO BE PROBED

BK280836 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The Federal Attorney General Department is to investigate the publication of the names of alleged agents of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, ASIO, in the communist newspaper, TRIBUNE.

A spokesman for the attorney general, Senator Evans, said the inquiry would be handed over to the Federal Police if there appeared to be a case of prosecution under the ASIO Act. The article by the communist party's former national secretary, Mr Laurie Aarons, named five agents, one of whom it says is now retired.

SPOKESMAN ON INDONESIAN CONSENT FOR TIMOR VISIT

BK271259 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Indonesia has indicated it may now be prepared to allow a visit to East Timor by the Australian ambassador in Jakarta. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Canberra said the Indonesian foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, has written to his Australian counterpart, Mr Hayden, indicating the ambassador should apply again to make the trip. The Australian ambassador, Mr Dalrymple, had planned to make the trip last month, but it was canceled at short notice by Indonesian officials after first having been delayed. The Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said the latest action appeared to indicate that the trip would now go ahead.

BRIEFS

INCREASED AID TO BURMA -- Australia is to increase its aid to Burma for agriculture and mining projects. The head of the Australian Government Development Assistance Bureau in Rangoon, Mr Terrill, said the aid would be increased over the next 3 years to \$46 million [Australian dollars] -- from \$43 million over the past 3 years. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 19 Jun 84 BK]

PAPUA NEW GUINEAPROTEST NOTE SENT TO INDONESIA OVER INCURSION

BK281253 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Papua New Guinea has delivered a strong protest note to Indonesia over the alleged burning of huts and desecration of crops in Papua New Guinean territory by Indonesian troops last week.

The protest note was handed to Indonesia's ambassador in Port Moresby, Mr Imam Supomo tonight. The acting foreign minister, Mr Tony Bais, said later that unless Papua New Guinea received a satisfactory explanation, his government would consider raising the alleged Indonesian border violation at coming international meetings. These could include the annual meeting of foreign ministers of the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, in Jakarta next month. Papua New Guinea has special observer status at the meeting.

Mr Bais also said his government has demanded compensation for village people who lost 10 huts as well as gardens and fruit trees. He said that after a thorough investigation, he had no doubt that 53 Indonesian troops had crossed the border on 21 June in the area of (Suwampa), close to Papua New Guinea's northern coastline.

Mr Bais said 50 of them were non-Melanesian and the other 3 indigenous Irian Jayans. They had been seen by about nine people, had carved names on trees, and left empty ration packs and rubbish lying around. Mr Bais said his government was both disappointed and dismayed at what he called this latest demonstration of Indonesian insensitivity.

CALL MADE FOR MEDIATION IN IRIAN JAYA PROBLEM

BK250955 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] A representative of the Free West Papua Movement in Irian Jaya has called on Australia to take a greater interest in events on the border between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. Mr (Hank) Yoko was speaking in Canberra where he is attending a conference of indigenous groups in the South Pacific. He said that those crossing from Irian Jaya into Papua New Guinea were not illegal border crossers but political refugees, and Australia should recognize them as such.

Mr. (Yoko) said Australia should try to talk to Indonesia about Irian Jaya, approaching the problem as an honest broker rather than condemning Indonesia outright.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

U.S. TUNA BOAT SEIZED FOR FISHING TOO CLOSE

BK270659 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] A Solomon Islands' patrol boat has arrested a big American tuna boat after firing a shot across its bow to halt it. The fishing boat, the Jeanette Diane, is now being held in the Solomon Islands capital, Honiara.

Radio Australia's Pacific correspondent, Sean Dorney, says the captain of the vessel is expected to appear in court in Honiara later this week charged with fishing in the country's territorial waters. Dorney says the Jeanette Diana is valued at between \$5 and 10 million and carries its own helicopter. It was stopped north of the island of Santa Isabel and another two trawlers nearby were said to have escaped.

MARCOS STRESSES FULL KBL BATASAN ATTENDANCE

HK290057 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The president is urging KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Batasan members to be more regular in attendance to ensure the speedy enactment of bills vital to the national development. The president told newly elected KBL assemblymen that the ruling party will appoint party whips to make sure that they attend every session day. He said every KBL assemblyman must keep himself within reach of his party whip at any time, whether he is at leisure or at work. The president said he expects perfect Batasan attendance from KBL assemblymen, as a sign of commitment to the ruling party's Batasan goals.

PRESIDENT MARCOS ISSUES FOUR ECONOMIC DECREES

HK281135 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos today issued four decrees designed to make the government's monetary, banking and credit policies more responsive to the needs of national economic development. One of the decrees, PD-1932, calls for the amendment of the Central Bank Act. Added details from Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] The chief executive called for the amendment of the Central Bank Act to give greater flexibility in administering the monetary, banking and credit system of the country and to provide for a policy direction in these areas.

PD-1933 provides the government with an expanded authority to guarantee foreign loans or credits through the Central Bank upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon with foreign creditors.

PD-1934 amends Republic Act No 4850 to allow for the increase in the ceilings of direct foreign borrowing which the government may incur from \$5 billion to \$10 billion. This decree would enable the president to exclude specific categories of external debt from the debt service limitation wherever necessary in connection with the general rescheduling or refinancing of foreign credits. The same directive would also increase the ceiling on government's guarantee from the current \$2.5 billion to \$7.5 billion and authorize the government's guarantee, through the president, of the external debt of state-owned and -controlled corporations.

The chief executive also issued PD-1936, making it possible for the Credit Information Bureau Incorporated, or CIBI, to secure credit information on individuals and institutions in the possession of government and private entities. [end recording]

OPPOSITION PRESSES FOR MARCOS RESIGNATION

HK290443 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Jun 84 pp 1, 2

[Report: "'Oust FM' Pressed"]

[Excerpts] The country's leading oppositionists are pressing their demand for President Marcos to resign or step down, saying only this will help ease our economic crisis and avert widespread social unrest that threatens to explode if the situation grows from bad to worse.

The United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) and former Senator Lorenzo M. Tanada warned of terrible consequences if President Marcos does not heed this renewed call for his resignation.

"The people may take the law into their hands if their family gets hungry. People will stand up and fight rather than bow on their knees if things run from bad to worse," Tanada, warned during a symposium Friday on Presidential Decree 1892 and the de-Filipinization of the Philippine economy.

The opposition umbrella UNIDO also renewed its call for Marcos to resign, saying it was the only solution to the country's economic problem.

Speaking through its secretary-general, former Senator Rene Espina, the opposition group said the "best way to speed up the country's economic recovery is not the creation of an advisory council of state but for President Marcos to resign." Espina's statement was in answer to Local Government Minister Jose Rono who assailed the UNIDO official for rejecting the creation of a bipartisan council of state, originally proposed by KBL Assemblyman Arthur Tolentino and reportedly favored by the president.

"What we want to remove is the disease itself and not simply the symptoms," Espina said. "That disease is none other than the present authoritarian rule which has produced moral decay permeating all sectors of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] administration."

Elaborating on his statement, the UNIDO secretary-general said: "Today, the Filipinos are suffering from the effects of the economic and financial debacle, unprecedented graft and corruption, rampant unemployment, massacres and salvagings of innocent victims, all brought about by the complete moral decay and the exercise of absolute power under the authoritarian regime."

"In short, the Philippine situation may be likened to a comatose patient with a ruptured appendix. The best way, therefore, to speed up economic recovery is to remove the appendix of authoritarian rule and not the creation of an advisory council of state."

"Mr Rono says 'that the people's interest must be served by all patriotic leaders, irrespective of their political color and persuasion.' Mr Marcos can prove his patriotism by tendering his resignation," Espina concluded. The resignation of Marcos can be obtained if people will go out on the streets demanding an end to his misrule and mismanagement of the economy, Tanada said.

If Marcos resigns, overseas Filipinos may be prompted to bring back into the country billions of dollars that they have salted abroad because of their refusal to invest this amount in the economy which has long been dominated and controlled by Marcos' cronies and multinational firms. The resignation of Marcos will also encourage foreign businessmen to invest in the country, he said. "His resignation will help because foreign governments and compaines have already lost faith in Marcos, who is obsessed with power," Tanada said.

He charged that one of the greatest sins of Marcos to the Filipino people is the handing over the control and domination of the country's economy to multinational companies. Tanada admitted that he was at a loss as to how Filipinos can win back control of the country's economy which was handed to foreigners by the Marcos government. "As long as Marcos and Amendment 6 are there, nothing can be done to Filipinize the country's economy," Tanada said.

He defined Filipino natioalism in business as Filipino control of the country's economy. He said the country also needs foreign capital to develop the economy but safeguards should be adopted to prevent foreign companies from exploiting the people and the country's resources through unfair business practices.

MANILA POLICE RAID TURNS UP SUBVERSIVE DOCUMENTS

OW271219 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Jun 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Combined elements of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] security group and Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] Intelligence and Security Group today raided a house in Quezon City, suspected of being used by subversives as a propaganda center. In a report to Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver, authorities said the raiding team, armed with a search warrant, seized voluminous underground and antigovernment propaganda materials, including copies of Communist Party publications and those of the New People's Army. The house raided was No 5, Rosales Street in Quezon City. The search was conducted in the presence of lawyer Rene Saguasag of Mabina [Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism], a certain attorney Aquino, former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, and several members of religious groups.

MINDANAO TO GET POLICE ANTITERRORISM FORCE

HK280707 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] A police field force will be organized in northern Mindanao to counter the rise of terrorism and criminality in the area. This was announced by PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary -- Integrated National Police] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos. General Ramos was on Cagayan de Oro recently [words indistinct]. He assessed the peace and order situation in the region. Each field company will act as a reaction force with the PC-INP. They will be deployed in areas needing police services. Ramos said the company will be armed with various types of weapons including high-powered guns used in anti-insurgency operations.

DAVAO MILITARY URGED TO ANSWER MEDIA CHARGES

HK280655 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Dissidents in Region XI are now engaged in a systematic disinformation campaign to discredit the government. This was revealed by Regional Unified Commander for Region XI, Brigadier General Jaime Echeverria. According to him, local newspapers and radio stations in Davao City and adjoining areas have become the tool of dissidents in their propaganda movement. Details from correspondent Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] Echeverria cited the recent publication in a local paper of a young lieutenant and four others who allegedly raped a 17-year-old girl. However, when verified by authorities, the story was a mere fabrication. For his part, General Ramos urged military commanders to answer right away charges in the media and to act promptly on the print or broadcast reports, whether it is true or not. The PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief at the same time urged military commanders to deal with the media, whether it is print or broadcast, on a daily basis, saying that the days are gone when the military have to shy away from the media. [end recording]

MEETING ON COUNTERING 'BLACK PROPAGANDA'

HK290055 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 2300 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Information Minister Gregorio Cendana has presided over a conference to discuss ways of bringing the military closer to the people. The conference was held right here in the MBS [Maharlika Broadcasting System] studios on Bohol Avenue. For details, here is Bert Asuge:

[Begin recording] Cendana pledged all-out support for the information drive of the military. He said, timing, foresight, and effective coordination between the media and the military are needed to fight rumors and correct adverse propaganda from subversives. For this part, Armed Forces civilian relations Chief (Pacifico Balaon) said the New People's Army and the Bangsa Moro Army have launched an extensive black propaganda drive against the Armed Forces. He said Armed Forces information men and local media should chronicle the achievements of the military more positively. [end recording]

DAVAO PREPARES FOR AQUINO DEATH ANNIVERSARY

HK280645 Davao City PEOPLES DAILY FORUM in English 14 Jun 84 pp 1, 10

[Report: "Davao Anti-Marcos Rally To Continue -- Zaf, Cagas"]

[Text] Anti-Marcos stalwarts identified with the FDP-Laban [Philipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] political agrument will continue to hold rallies in Davao City and in various parts of the country as a preparation for the first anniversary of the assassination of former Senator Benigno S. Aquino, Jr. on August 21.

According to a spokesman of the PDP-Laban, a mammoth rally is in the offing and this will mean the culmination of the first year of the oppositions memorial tribute to the fallen legislator.

In fact, in an earlier interview conducted with Assemblyman Zafiro F. Respicio, he noted that for as long as their demands for "democratic restoration of freedom, the resignation of Marcos and the solution of present economic crises," the opposition will be consistently doing its own legal thing without prejudice to tasks that will provide "breathing space for peoples gripes against the present regime."

One of the potent and tangible proof of the PDP-Laban's commitment to uphold popular clamor was the rally held last June 8, 1984 attended by over 1,000 opposition supporters. Speakers of the rally included newly-elected Assemblymen Respicio of Davao City and Douglas R. Cagas of Davao del Sur, and ex-Concon delegates Dominador F. Carrillo and Samuel Occena, of Davao del Sur and Davao City respectively.

Queried on why Marcos has been the central theme of their rallies, the spokesman said that "all the constraints the country's facing are attributed to the inefficacious management of Marcos and his cronies -- a fact that has been strongly denied by persons identified with the dictator regime."

In another development, Assemblymen Respicio and Cagas assured the electorate that their duty to fascalize inside the Batasan hall and continue the struggle against government graft and corruption will be safeguarded. "The performance we shall be doing at Constitution Hills will be the most important gauge as to whether the people voted productively in the past parliamentary election," Cagas noted. Similarly, Respicio assured the electorate that they are going to fight oppression even "beyond the call of duty."

MARCH STOPPED BEFORE REACHING MALACANANG

OW281221 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Jun 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] That march to Malacanang conducted by students of the University of the Philippines [UP] ended peacefully when it dispersed at 5 this afternoon.

The student groups led by Student Council Chairman Leandro Alejandro were not able to march on to Malacanang, but they were stopped at the foot of Mendiola Bridge by crowd control units under Western Police Superintendent Brigadier General (Narcisco Brera).

The marchers dispersed peacefully after their leaders, including Butz Aquino, met with Budget Minister Manuel Alba on the issue of increased tuition fees in UP. Alba asked for more time to work on the students' demand for a rollback of the tuition fees at the state university.

LAWYERS MOVE TO DISMISS CASE AGAINST PRIESTS

OW281307 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Jun 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Defense and prosecution lawyers today moved to dismiss the murder charges against Fathers Brian Gore of Australia and Niall O'Brien of Ireland. Bacolod regional trial court Judge Emilio Legazpi did not act immediately on the motion but set his decision for next week. The lawyers moved to dismiss the case under an agreement in which the two priests will leave the country within 30 days from dismissal. They were accused of the 1982 killing of a mayor and his aides in Kabankalan, Negros Occidental.

MARCOS DISCUSSES NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY AIMS

HK261106 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] President Marcos says that 3 billion pesos in government savings will be used to support the national productivity program. The program is designed to meet the country's requirements for more goods and services. The president made this announcement in a speech before a seminar for KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] members of the income Batasang Pambansa on national development at the University of Life in Pasig. According to him the success in achieving self-sufficiency in rice production can be duplicated in the production of yellow corn, soya beans and ipil-ipil, among others.

In his speech the president also announced his intention to organize an agency that will organize marketing outlets for farm trucks in every town. This will provide farmers, wherever they may be, easy access to markets. He said that it may be necessary for the government to help the sari-sari [tiny general stores] stores with capital and the organization to enable them to absorb farm products.

Earlier the president said he will invite representatives of various industrial sectors to sit in the productivity commission that he chairs himself. The commission will help industries improve their performance and spur production in the countryside.

The 3 billion pesos to be used for this program will come from the 15 percent savings from government operations he had ordered for all government ministries.

PC CHIEF ORDERS INTENSIFIED CAMPAIGN AGAINST MNLF

HK270857 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos has ordered Recom II authorities to further intensify their campaign against kidnap for ransom, extortion, and assassination of military police and paramilitary men.

Ramos took the move following the arrest of a Sparrow [terrorist squad name] commando and three members of the secessionist MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] in the region. Jun Francisco reports on this:

[Begin recording] The arrest of the three MNLF members by Recom II intelligence operatives also revealed an intricate fund-raising campaign by the secessionist terrorist movement to support their armed struggle against the government. Brigadier General (Dionisio Tanggatre), Recom II commander, identified the arrested MNLF members as Juan Padilla Tarona, alias Commander Polding; (Rolando Mojagirong), alias Commander Roly; and (Roland Sarina), alias Salem. They were arrested by Recom II intelligence operatives during a series of operations in Davao City and the outlying areas. He identified the arrested Sparrow hitman as (Dandy Bagsikan), alias Boying, and assistant team leader of the New People's Army armed city partisans in General Santos City. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO IMPORT RICE FROM PRC, THAILAND

HK290848 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2230 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The National Food Authority [NFA] will buy 150,000 metric tons of rice from China and Thailand to add to present stocks in order to meet the country's requirements. NFA officials say the imports are being made even though there is no rice shortage at present. Reports of shortages, they said, are due to hoarding by certain unscrupulous persons. The NFA says there are 700,000 metric tons of rice in the hands of private citizens and merchants who are holding onto the stocks in the hope that prices will go up once again. The rice from China and Thailand, NFA officials say, is being imported to prevent such a price rise.

LABOR RECRUITMENT TO MIDDLE EAST TO CONTINUE

HK290837 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Labor Minister Blas Ople says the exportation of Filipino workers to the Middle East, particularly to Saudi Arabia, will continue to remain viable in the next 5 years. Ople made this statement in a news conference held yesterday at the Army and Navy Club. According to him, most Arab nations prefer to hire operations and maintenance workers rather than nonskilled workers.

[Begin Ople recording in Tagalog] Construction activity continues to increase and foreign workers are being transferred to operations and maintenance. As a result of this, we can be assured that the number of Filipinos working in Saudi Arabia will continue to constitute one of the larger labor forces in that country. [end recording]

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